

# Daily Enquirer.

... let all the erds thou aim'st at be thy Country's the God's and Truth's."

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN'Y 8, 1867. STAY-LAWS-HOMESTEAD LAWS-RE-PUDIATION.

We trust our General Assembly will see the necessity for some prompt, definite, and decided action, in its measures for popular relief, and the promotion of the public welfare. The fear of doing wrong is sometimes one of the most potent sources of evil, by inducing a temporising or an inaction more pernicious than positive mistakes.

To us it is palpable that the legislation on the subject of the collection of debts, in the state in which it has been left, is working evil and win to debtors and creditors alike: while the result to which it tends is repudiation. We know there have been very handsome resolutions passed against repudiation, public or private; but we know also that the sentiment among the people is growing stronger every day for indefinite delays of payment; and we know also that no one has proposed such a scheme of taxation as is

clamor for a further extension of the fied, courteous and firm resolution of dissent, at the seat of government of a free Republic, and, broad as the State, and wholly irresistible? almost literal unanimity.

Very few debtors are in condition to make money. They are not in condition to make are the owners of devastated farms. The whole influence of our Legislature is represwhole influence of our Legislature is repressive of the debtor's energies. A briof stay of execution is granted to him—but the respite is doled out in a manner to make it too narrow a basis of adventure. He has a farm, rel at Cambridgeport Mass, to which colors.

It does not, therefore, seem to be asking too much that, in matters pertaining to the District Congress should have a like respect for the will and interests of its inhabitants as is cutertained by a State Legislature for the will and interests of its inhabitants as is cutertained by a State Legislature for the golden to protect either their interests or their rights. They stand here prepared to any law which to each may be a suffrage in the District of Columbia is necessary to enable persons of color to protect either their interests or their rights. They stand here prepared to any law which to each may be a suffrage in the District of Columbia is necessary to enable persons of color to protect either their interests or their rights. They stand here prepared to any law which to each may be a suffrage in the District of Columbia is necessary to enable persons of color to protect either their interests or their rights. They stand here prepared to any law which to each may be a suffrage in the District of Columbia is necessary to enable persons of color to protect either their interests or their rights. They stand here prepared to any law which to each may be a suffrage in the District of Columbia is necessary to enable persons of color to protect either their interests or their rights. They stand here prepared to any law which to each may be a suffrage in the District of Columbia is necessary to enable persons of color to protect either their interests of the country.

It cannot be used that the colors are the colors and the colors are the colors are the colors are the colors come and them, to raise the means of enclosing and stocking his farm, and repairing his premises, when the limits of the staylaw would find him with a double debt; and when the forced sale of his land, in the midst of the many similar sales then to be expected rould not bring a sum sufficient to discharge the five thousand dollars of original debt with its interest? No wonder that the multitude of men situated as we have described, should have settled down in interest. dollars of original debt with its interest? No wonder that the multitude of men situated as we have described, should have settled down in inaction. They have not dressed their farms, and renewed their buildings at the cost of the expense and privation which it would have required, when they had nothing else in prospect but to be speedily driven from it all,

when they had nothing else in prospect but to be speedily driven from it all,

when they had nothing else in faults which slavery has encouraged in them.

\*\*Tor a capable, able-diama negroes and mulatices are expressly excluded by virtue, intelligence, patriotism, and a diama negroes and mulatices are expressly excluded by virtue, intelligence appreciation of our insuitations, constitutes the true basis of a democratic form of government, in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body the true basis of a democratic form of government, in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people. Its influence for good necessarily denied the colored man, or granted to him on qualifications requiring intelligence appreciation of our insuitations, constitutes the true basis of a democratic form of government, in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body depends upon the people. Its influence for good necessarily denied the colored man, or granted to him on qualifications requiring intelligence appreciation of our insuitations, constitutes the true basis of a democratic form of government, in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body depends upon the expense natives of States where suffrage is either denied the colored man, or granted to him on qualifications requiring intelligence are appreciation of our insuitations, constitutes the true basis of a democratic form of government, in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body depends upon the extent with the principles of fight and justice that the principles of fight and justice that the principles of states where suffrage is either denied to colored man, or granted to him on qualific prospect but to be speedily driven from it all, with new debts to follow them, and other creditors to suffer. They have preferred to the country, and the creditors to suffer. They have preferred to the country, and the creditors to suffer. They have preferred to the country, and the country to the country, and the country to the country, and the country to the country to the country, and the country to the c prospect but to be speedily driven from it all, law kept off the sheriff.

much more of energy and hope, would every debtor have set himself to the work of renairing his desolations, and paying his debts. Secure of a home, and of a little farm, be productive. Sure of not losing a shelter, he would have been encouraged to enterprise and activity; whereas the wiser the bird, the less disposed to beautify its nest, or wander wide in search of food for its young, when constantly liable to have its home broken up.

Shelter and sustain the people by a Homestead law, and they will be encouraged to work; they will be stimulated to refit, and repair, and produce. Apportion our State debt equitably with West Virginia, and let us have our own part only, and do what is practicable towards paying interest on that at once. Do these things and our people will be substantiated and attached to the soil,their hopes will be encouraged, their hands strengthened, their enterprise stimulated, that if necessary to the party predominance, their production increased, and soon our the President's head would be voted into the State will bud and blossom and abound; and basket nem. con. The virtue is that of the our people will pay their dobts, and our State its annual liabilities without trouble. because they will be able to do it. But continue the present policy; keep creditors in leash like hungry hawks in sight of their quarry and impatient to be let loose;—keep debtors in such a condition that Southern men to resist the Amendment: they will efforts and enterprise will but involve them only regret it, if they take his advice. The presin greater calamities; keep the State poor, with its citizens all sufferers, and creditors and debtors going to ruin together; -and legislators may vote against repudiation, but it will be as if a boatman caught in Niagara's rapids were to vote against going over the falls. The interest that has been put off till August will be put off again, and again .-The State debt will be complimented by an

Why will not creditors and debtors and legislators all consent to see the actual situation, and take the means calculated to bring the best result for each and for all, out of the Commonwealth and her people as a community. We owe duties to creditors. We owe duties to debtors, overwhelmed not by their own imprudence or negligence, but by public action. Let the Legislature substantiate and encourage the people by a Homestead Law. and by such limited indulgence as the case may otherwise demand on reasons of State .--Let creditors compound liberally with debtors, according to the circumstances. Let property that is deteriorating while their laws permit. This is to convert an indultion.

into an evil to themselves and an outrage to their creditors. Pay up as far and as fast as

time for paying interest would be as broad as the State and wholly irresistible?

ed at Cambridgeport, Mass., to which colored women and children, are sent by Generals Howard and Armstrong, as "a means of providing homes and work for a few of the many the Legislature of the State of New York, Pennand Legislature of the State of New worth say, twenty thousand dollars at com- ed at Cambridgeport, Mass., to which color-

enjoy what comforts they could while the stayment, the only hope of peace to the country, not, like those of the States, responsible, through any new class in our country, especially when the this side of their total disappearance. We making power. law kept off the sheriff.

Suppose a Homestead Law had been passed,—such as all the other States have assed, or are passing, and such as North Carolina has just passed. Suppose some fulcrum of operations had been made sure to each householder and farmer. With how por creatures the shearity is assed that the shearity is confessedly alread. Perhaps, however, it is part of the "training" deemed so necessary are some fulcrum of the sheriff.

Suppose a Homestead Law had been wish, however, the benevolent committee at Cambridgeport would learn how to show the poor creatures "charity" without skinning them so closely. Intelligence offices are usually severe enough, but this "charity" is confessedly alread. Perhaps, however, it is unfaint part of the "training" deemed so necessary are swell informed as to the nature of our Government from undue State influence, and thus placed in their hands, cannot be expected correctly to comprehend the duties and responsibilities which pertain to suffrage. Yesterday, as if thus placed in their hands, cannot be expected correctly to comprehend the duties and responsibilities which pertain to suffrage. Yesterday, as if they prove the entire independence of the General was to discharge, without danger of interruption or infringement of its authority, the high functions for which it was created by the people confessedly alread. Perhaps, however, it is unfaint the provent of the section of Comprehend the duties and responsibilities which pertain to suffage. Yesterday, as if they placed in their hands, cannot be expected correctly to comprehend the duties and responsibilities which pertain to suffage. Yesterday, as if the perhaps was to secure the entire independence of the General was called the secure of the general development of its authority, the high was of suffage. Yesterday, as if the perhaps was to secure the exclusive legislation of Comprehend the duties and responsibilities which perhaps was to secure the entire independence of the General was the proving the perhaps when the s part of the "training" deemed so necessary to cure them of the fault of trusting to white to cure them of the fault of trusting to white the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, that it would the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, that it would knowledge of our institutions which it gives, nor an exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, that it would be for the constitution. to cure them of the fault of trusting to white to cure them of the fault of trusting to white people, learned while in slavery. Nothing is so well calculated to impress them with the solution. While, indeed, the residents of the seat of mitted to ettizen-hip. He must prove, in addition, which is can be admitted to ettizen-hip. He must prove, in addition, would have sought to make it available and new men and the new regime, as to give them

peached; they do not protest against the ity. It was evidently contemplated that all local questions would be left to their deblack crime which Congress would commit if it abused and perverted a sacred judicial compatible with the object for which Congress was if it abused and perverted a sacred judicial compatible with the object for white Congress was granted exclusive legislation over the seat of government. When the Constitution was yet under consideration, it was assumed, by Mr. Madison, that it is inabitants would be allowed "a municipal legislature, for local purposes, derived from their own all they wish without. The implication is, suffrages." When, for the first time, Congress, in all they wish without. The implication is, highwayman who said to his fellows: "Don't murder the man, he has gut no money." The New York Evening Post puts the case thus: WHY IMPEACH?—We are glad to see that the House of Representatives does not favor the project of impeaching the President. Why should be be He is powerless. He may go on apent Congress can pass any just and necessary mea-sure over his veto; and the next Congress, which will assemble as soon as this one dissolves, is even more radical than this.

In the next Congress the Republicans will be strong enough to do what they please, and they will have this power during the whole of Mr. John-

Referring to the proposition for territorializing the South, the New York Evening Post, a relapsed Radical, says, and concedes: "The occasional flourish, but it will never be paid. territorial project is repugnant to a great num-Why cannot we all consent to be practical? ber of the most patriotic and liberty-loving men in the land, and is clearly extra-constitutional."

The New York Tribune says: "It is not much to be a Republican to-day. We take general difficulty. We owe duties to the with us now the drift-wood and scum." And a quantity of it there is to be sure!

description, of the previous year, by more than thirty-four millions. The largest drygoods importation for any prior year, was that of 1859-which was \$113,152,624.

If decency was held a requisite for memberdebtors avoid the fatal folly of holding on to ship in the House of Representatives, Stevens and Spalding would both be expelled for property that is deteriorating while their their disgusting obscenity in the debate of debts are accumulating, merely because stay- Saturday last. It is too filthy for publica-

To the Senate of the United States :

to the mere emoluments of official position.

It should also be remembered that in legislating for the District of Columbia, under the Federal

Constitution, the relation of Congress to its inhabmaking power.

people, learned while in stavery, so well calculated to impress them with the new men and the new regime, as to give them new men and the new regime, as to give them a good cheating on introducing them into the bosom of New England Society.

Nothing more clearly shows the partisan ends with which the powers of government are administered by the dominant party, than are administered by the dominant party, than are administered by those of them who oppose the impeachment of the President. They do not the case on its merits at all; they do not the case on its merits at all; they do not the case on its merits at all; they do not the case on its merits at all; they do not the case on its merits at all; they do not the case on its merits at all; they do not the case on its merits at all; they do not the case on its merits at all; they do not the case on its merits at all; they do not the case on its merits at all; they do not the case on its merits at all; they do not the case on its merits at all; they do not the case of the matter, and thus give reasonable administration of powernment are not citizens of the seat of government are not citizens of the control of the nation, they are nevertheless, American citizens, entitled a such to every guarantee of the Constitution, they are nevertheless, American citizens, entitled a such to every guarantee of the Constitution, they are nevertheless, then affecting the control of the belief that he will be faithful to the biligation of the strict administration of government are the only concerns, and thus give reasonable matter, and thus give reasonable in the clicators of the faithful to the citizens of the strict administration of government are not citizens of the nation, the propert diverted the citizen of the faithful to the citizens of the state of the case of any State, and are the control of the state of the case of any State, and are the collect than ditted to ettizenship. He must prove, in addition, addition, distinct the distinct of the laws, and the citizenship. He

cision, at least to an extent that would not be inthe year 1800, assembled at Washington, President Adams, in his speech at its opening, reminded the two Houses that it was for them to consider wheth-er the local powers over the District of Columbia, vested by the Constitution in the Congress of the United States, should be immediately exercised, and he asked them to "consider it as the capital of a and possessing within itself those resources which, if not thrown away or lamentably misdirected, would secure to it a long course of prosperity and self-government." Three years had not clapsed when Congress was called upon to determine the propriety of retroceding to Maryland and Virginia the jurisdiction of the territory which they had respectively relinquished to the Government of the United States. It was urged, on the one hand, that exclusive jurisdiction was not necessary or useful to the Government; that it deprived the inhabitants of the District of their political rights; that muck of the time of Congress was consumed in legislation pertaining to it; that its government was expensive; that Congress was not the members were strangers to its local concerns; and that it was an example of a government without, and Maryland, and the act of Congress accepting the grant all contemplated the exercise of each. in arts, in commerce, in wealth, and in population essing within itself those resources which. The imports of dry goods at the port of New York last year, amounted to \$126,222,

This exceeds the imports of the same

gress when the District should become sufficiently science of civil ponty, that strong barriers should be erected for the protection and security of that if the inhabitants had not political rights, the other necessary powers of the Government, stitutional barriers; here the innovation assumes formidable proportions, which may easily grow to pedient for the purpose than the provision that the such an extent seto make the white population a subscript of the Executive Department should be a subscript of the same of th not be great, but would diminish, and might in a great measure be avoided by a local legislature; and that Congress could not retrocede the inhabitants without their consent. Continuing to live substantially under the laws that existed at the time of the cession, and such changes only having been made as were suggested by themselves, the people of the District have not sought, by a local legislature, that which has generally been willing on not still more permanent basis, should have a negative upon the pendence, and that he should have a negative upon the pendence, and that he inhabit have an extent se to make the white population a subordinate element in the body politic.

After full deliberation upon this measure I cannot bring myself to approve it, even upon local constituted as to secure a requisit share of independence, and that he should have a negative upon the pendence, and that he judiciary power, siderations, nor yet as the beginning of an experiment of the argument on a larger scale. I yield to no one in a starbneaut to that rule of general suffrage which distinguished our policy as a nation, but there is a limit by the standard of the Constitution."

The necessity of some such check in the hands of the Executive is should have a negative upon the bring myself to approve it, even upon local considerations, nor yet as the beginning of an experiment of the triple of the passing of laws; and that the judiciary power, the produce, and that he should have a negative upon the bring myself to approve it, even upon local considerations, nor yet as the beginning of an experiment of the passing of laws; and that the judiciary power, the product of the passing of laws; and that the judiciary power, the product of the passing of laws; and that the judiciary power, the product of the passing of laws; and that the judiciary power, the product of the passing of laws; and that the judiciary power, the product of the passing of laws; and that the judiciary power, the product of indiciary power, the product of indici

As a general rule, sound policy requires that the Legislature should yield to the wishes of a people, when not inconsistent with the Constitution and the laws. The measures suited to one community of the laws. The measures suited to one community of the Constitution. Mr. Madison, in referring to the laws.

adding to its strength and durability.

SAGE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SUFFRAGE BILL.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have received and considered a bill entitled "An a certain degree of intelligence. In a population in that State of 1 and 100, there were by the constitution of the constitutio into an evil to themselves and an outrage to their creditions. Pay up as far an as fast at practicable, without regard to stay-larss.

FIRSTBETTS VETO MENGES.

The realers will find in our columns to day, the message of President Johnson, vo. to thing the bill restanting suffages without discrimination to the negroes of the District Columbia.

The impolicy of the proposed is an an exhaultant of the negroes of the District Columbia. The impolicy of the proposed is not not column to import it would inflict on all our ideas of popular government to import it would inflict on all our ideas of popular government to import it may be a proposed in the popular of the tree of the state of the s

requisite for paying our annual public indebtclass. Repudiation, if it come, will never
come by resolutions. It will come a wolf in
sheep's clothing. It will come a wolf in
sheep's clothing. It will come in the form
of non-vertion, wreathed in the smiles of aniable
protestations.

Are we any nearer payment to-day than
we were last year? What has been done
to revive the general prosperity? Who is
better able now than a year age to pay his
debts? How many farms of debtors have
incent personal form their desolution? How
many of them have made their personal and
family expenses during the past year? Suppose the wheat crop should fall this year as it
did the last,—who does not know those that the
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copiance of negro suffrage by the States. It would engender a feeling of opposition and hatred between the two races, which, becoming deeproorsal and ineradicable, would prevent them from living together in a state of mutual friendliness. Carefully avoking every measure that might tend to produce such a result, and following the clear and well ascertained popular will, we should assiduously endeavor to promote kindly relations between them, and thus, when that popular will leads the way, prepare for the gradual and harmonious introduction of this new element into the political power of the country.

It cannot be used to compress to complet the acceptance of the executive authority are easily power of the country. oduction of the ower of the country, ower of the ursed that the proposed extension

to civil rights, there is nothing to distinguish of

this class of persons from citizens of the United States; for they possess the "full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security

advocates of popular rights and the permanent publican institutions. Each department should will of its own; each should have its own index secured beyond the power of being taken away is a both of the others. But, at the same time, thous of each to the other should be so strong the should be a mutual interest to sustain and protother. There should not only be const-ured to the proposal motives, to resist a mental of one or either of the others. Thus: thus placed in their hands, cannot be expected cortoo which pertain to suitrage. I estorany, as it were, four millions of persons were held in a condition of slavery that had existed for generations: to-day they are freemen, and are assumed by law to be citizens. It cannot be presumed, from their previous condition of servitude, that as a class they are as well informed as to the nature of our Government as the intelligent foreigner who makes our land the home of his choice. In the case of the latter, neither a residence of five years, and the

influences. Controlled, through fraud and usurpation, by the designing, anarchy and despotism must
inevitably follow. In the hands of the patriotic
and worthy, our Government will be preserved
upon the principles of the Constitution inherited
from our fathers. It follows, therefore, that in admitting to the ballot-box a new class of voters not
qualified for the exercise of the elective franchise,
we weaken our system of government, instead of
addition to what has been resisted with a pertition, by the designing, anarchy and despotism must
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to introduce checks upon their own slow power, and how slow
the pe adding to its strength and durability.

In returning this bill to the Senate, I deeply retret that there should be any condict of opinion number of members, or by exclusion from repregret that there should be any condict of opinion between the Legislative and Executive Departsentation of a requisite number of States, reduce the minority to less than one-third. Congress, by that vitally affect the presperity and peace of the country. Sincerely desiring to reconcile the States with one another, and the whole people to the Gowith one another, and the whole people to the Go-vernment of the United States, it has been my other departments of government, and make earnest wish to co-operate with Congress in all measures having for their object 2 proper and com-plete adjustment of the questions resulting from measures having for their object a proper and com-plete adjustiment of the questions resulting from our late (vell war. Harmony between the co-ordi-nate branches of the Government, always necessa-This, in the language of the author of the Deela-

the Constitution, the acts of cession of Virginia and Maryland, and the act of Congress accepting the grant, all contemplated the exercise of exclusive legislation by Congress, and that its usefulness, if not its necessity, was inferred from the inconvenience which was felt for want of it by the Congress of the Confederation; that the people themselves, who it was said had been deprived of their political rights, had not complained and did not desire a retrocession; that the evil might be remediated by glving them a representation in Congress when the District should become sufficiently populous, and in the meantime a local legislature;

gence designed for their beliefit in misfortune | PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S VETO MES- might not be well adapted to the condition of andifficulty of providing some practical security for safely assumed that no political truth is better
safely of the others, remarks to blished than that such indiscriminate and all the persons best qualified to determine each organist the invasion of the others, remarks to blished than that such indiscriminate and all the persons best qualified to determine each organist the invasion of the others, remarks to blished than that such indiscriminate and all the persons best qualified to determine each organist the invasion of the others, remarks to blished than that such indiscriminate and all the persons best qualified to determine each organist the invasion of the others, remarks to blished than that such indiscriminate and all the persons best qualified to determine each organist the invasion of the others.

did not swallow Mexico when Gen. Scott had condition of the and contracting and the result is a her in hand. The San Francisco Alta published for the atmosphere, true which treating her in hand. The San Francisco Alta publishes the following letter written by him Ishes the following letter written by him when Secretary of the Treasury in answer to Mr. E. F. Beale, of San Francisco. Mr. Beale had written to urge the importance of acquiring Lower California, which Mr. B. said, "abounds in good harbors on both the Gulf" "abounds in good harbors on both the Gulf

My Dear Sir - Yours of the 6th of August has ust reached me. I appreciate, as you do, the importance of the acquisition you suggest. I fear that he Juarez Government is now too entirely broken warrant negotiations with it, but I will confer subject.
What a pity it is that we neglected our opportu-

nities when the States of Central America were so ready to unite their fortunes with those of the American Union! What a pity it is, also, that when Gen. Scott look Mexico he did not remain there and establish a protectorate? The counsels of the Whig leaders and the tears alayeholding oligarchy suppressed a policy would have prevented all our present troubles, so far as French domination in Mexico is concerned. Yours, very truly, S. P. CHASE.

E. F. BEALE, Esq. The following is the section which the U. S. Senate, on Saturday, voted to repeal. The House had signalized its zeal by passing a bill for its repeal, on the first day of the session : Section 13. And be it further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized at any time here-after, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion, in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions, and at such time, and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public

It is maintained by lawyers that the Presilent had, by virtue of his office, all the authority which the above section assumed to confer; and that its passage in the first instance, and its repeal now, are alike without any legal significance.

The Radical Caucus of Saturday night deeloped a new difficulty in the way of the will be sent free to any address on receipt of \$25. impeachment of the President by the present preferred, will be sent, c. o. d., on receipt of to as Congress. Bingham, of Ohio, said there was of time enough before the 3d of March. when the present House expires, and the Senate takes in one-third of new members Stevens contended that this made no change in the Senate; but Bingham with great reaon protested against a view that would admit so many new members to complete a trial commenced by others. The impeachment would have to begin at the beginning again

A man named Wilson, of Illinois, fired at a fellow-passenger, on a steamer at New Madrid, because the latter was dressed in "rebel gray." The latter stepped aside at the moment, and the charge entered the head of Mr. Lankford, of Atlanta, killing him instantly. Wilson attempted to kill others when he himself was fired on and killed .-Wilson lost a son in the war, and Lankford had been a Federal soldier also.

WORKING CAPACITY OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE. Mr. Dean, of the United States coast survey, wh has been to Heart's Content for the purpose of de termining the exact longitude, reports upon the cable that it has not more than one quarter of the bu-iness which it is capable of doing, and he beleves that a marked increase would be observed in this respect were the company to reduce its present charge of ten shillings per word to a more reasonable figure. Mr. Dean estimates that a single flash mitted through the cable in thirty-five-hun-

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There or Salk-All sums under \$100 cash: over this
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Seasonable Suggestions. ter, in this climate, is a trying season. Its dust-saly unfavore greatly aggravates dyspepsia, and acts very upon that sensitive organ, the liver. The al-Lerront on of and thew keeps the perce-

THE SICK, WHEN AT DEATH'S DOR. coast and the Pacific, and is filled with mineral wealth of every description," and he suggested that possession of it might easily be obtained "by a purchase from the Government party lately expelled from the City of Mexico by the French." Mr. Chase's reply is as follows:

Theastry Department, Sept. 5, 1863.

My Dear Sir—Yours of the 6th of August has just reached me. I appreciate, as you do, the importance of the generality which prevail at the complaints which prevail at the party lately expelled from the City of Mexico by the French." Mr. Chase's reply is as follows:

Theastry Department, Sept. 5, 1863.

My Dear Sir—Yours of the 6th of August has just reached me. I appreciate, as you do, the importance of the generality was successful. If any that the complaints which prevail at the party lately and the complaints which prevail at the party lately and the complaints which prevail at the party lately and the complaints which prevail at the party lately and the complaints which prevail at the party lately and the complaints which prevail at the party lately and the complaints which prevail at the right and table to reply dependent on the city of the purchase of the received party in the representation of the purchase of the party lately and the suggestion. The party lately and the right of the party lately and the party lately and the party lately and the suggestion of the recent and dyspepsia, will be prevailed to make the right and departs of the recent and dyspepsia, will be prevailed to make the right and the right of the party lately and the right one complaint and dyspepsia, will be prevailed to make the right and the right of the party lately and the suggestion of the recent and bysepsia, will be party to complaint and dyspepsia, will be party to complaint and dyspepsia, will be party the complaint and dyspepsia, will be party than and dyspepsia, will be party to complaint and d

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEET. ING of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held at the Lecture Koom . Centenary Church, TUESDAY EVENING nev. stant, at 75 o'clock

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